Philadelphia and New York. It will open a channel for the transit of passengers and freight—especially for live stock—which is greatly needed. It will be a conduit through which must pour a large portion of the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while it will be of great value as a feeder to that work. It will furnish an outlet to a large and fertile portion of Ohio, which heretofore had no public improvement and no outlet the national road."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

LEONARD WRAY .- We are at a loss to account for the failure of the usual instalments of Leonard Wray. The author has hitherto been so punctual, that we fear sickness may have interfered.

RELATIVE VALUES-NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

A worthy friend of the Anti-Slavery cause in Illinois, subscribing for the Era, says-"I would have subscribed several years ago, but for its enormous price."

Let us see. The Era is \$2 a year to a single subscriber, or \$1.50, when taken in a club of ten. You pay \$1.50, I suppose, for a bushel of potatoes in the West; here the price, is \$3 a bushel. Now, how long will the bushel last you? With a family of reasonable size, you will eat it up in two weeks. In other words, you eat up, in fourteen meals, in the form of polatoes, one dollar and fifty cents. Averaging your meals "out West" at half an hour. you have seven hours of enjoyment of potato mastication, for \$1.50-purely animal enjoy-

For the same price, \$1.50, you secure fiftytwo numbers of the National Era, with its news, its correspondence, its poetry, its essays, its tales, its political discussions. The same amount of money that gives you fourteen meals on potatoes, brings you fifty-two meals on the National Era; and you take as much time in masticating one number of the Era. which costs you but three cents, as you do, in operating on the whole bushel of potatoes which costs you fifty times more. Querywhich gives you the greater enjoyment How many such speeches as those of Sumper Chase, or Smith, would you weigh against a bushel of potatoes? You got the whole of Uncle Tom's Cabin in about thirty-six numbers of the Era, before it was published anywhere else; those numbers cost only \$1.08 How many bushels of potatoes would you have given, rather than have missed it?

"But, potatoes are necessaries of life," you say. Not so much as good newspapers. Intelligence and sound principle are just as ne cessary to spiritual life, as food is to animal and which is the greater, the body, which goes down to the grave and perisheth, or the soul, that ascends to God, and liveth forever? You gradge nothing to your inferior and mortal part, you grudge everything to the divinity

But to return to potatoes. You can do with out them better than you can without a good newspaper. They are not at all necessary Meat and bread, and butter and milk, and a dozen different sorts of vegetables, will keep

your family a remarkable family, if at this age of the world you can be mentally and morally active and efficient, without a good newspaper. And yet 31.50 for a bashel of potatoes is reasonable, while the same for the National Era

newspapers: rents, wages of labor, cotton, it; the type-setter demands an increase, and clause in it repealing the Missouri Comprodifference, or go beeffess. He must pay twelve there was no alternative-and now, we are for his vegetables, two, three, or four dollars the Bill is beneficial, and the principle and the fashion, and put up his paper fifty cents a our virtuous mind." year, or at the rate of one cent a week, whew ! what a thundergust of protests you would hear from his subscribers! Hard times sends your potatoes up fifty cents a bushel, but you pilloried and cropped. grin and bear it; potatoes you must and will have. Look at it: perhaps you may reduce to endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compro-

Do not be alarmed-we do not mean to raise the price of the Era-we know too much of Convention, having expressed its opinion on this you see the unreasonableness of undertaking to | the measure, by "congratulating the country" they are the cheapest article you consume to the people of the Territories," and to enprobably nothing that costs you so little, bene- dorse its policy, by predicting auspicious results fits you so much. As a general thing, their to the People of the Territories and to the forty dollars per bale of 400 lbs. At this rate, publishers work hard and risk much. You peace of the Union, from the surrender it makes the 2,466,603 bales will come to \$98,664,120. prices rise, they cannot increase their subscripprint on cheaper paper, renew their type less | the most odious measure of an odious Adminand with well-furnished columns. Apparent excaptions there are, but they confirm the the support of the united Democratic Party! rule. Take, for example, the New York By the way, the Convention adopted two Tribune. Oh, you say, there is a large paper, well printed, well filled, and we get it at just noticed: SI a copy, in clubs. Yes-but did the editor never tell you that the one dollar would not repeat the expression of their unchanged devopay the cost of white paper? You, who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and of 1852, and as approved by the United Dewould shrink from being furnished with your mocracy of the State in its Conventions since; butter gratis, get the Tribune in part as a that we recognise in that platform the only gratuity. The money you send, does not pay the cost. How, then, does the editor make up the loss? Out of his advertisements! The advertising class of the Tribune pays for the newspaper sent to the subscribing class! And newspaper sent to the subscribing class! And other; and as the best guarantee that a political organization can give of its fidelity to the then, some people wonder we do not print our paper at \$1 a year! But, even the Tribune establishment has been obliged, in consequence of the general increase in prices, to reduce the put forth in the great contest of 1852, in behalf of Franklin Pierce and William R. King; been better off, its influence just as great, the press generally, especially in the country, would have been better off, nobody would have been the loser, and the miserable policy of cheapening papers below the point of respection, and the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the able support would have been checked, had that paper never gone down to the dollar rate.

We hope our friend in Illinois will not think our remarks personal. We have merely made his observation a test for a short sermon, intended for newspaper subscribers generally,
whose attention should occasionally be directed
to the relative values of things material.

The New York Evening Post denounced the
the observation a test for a short sermon, intended for newspaper subscribers generally,
whose attention should occasionally be directed
to the relative values of things material and
immaterial.

The New York Evening Post denounced the
the resolutions of 1852, when adopted, said they
since the two Houses of Congress and the Prestime since the visit and one of t

DODGING AND DOUBLE-DEALING.

That portion of the so-called Dem Party in the North which has adhered to General Pierce, has had a hard task to performtoo hard for honest men. As the Nebraska Bill was the great measure of the Administration, that upon which it had staked its very existence, to denounce it was treason against its authority; but, as the same measure was odious to the Northern People, to endorse it was to alienate popular support.

In New Hampshire, the Administration men having lost the day, by paltering with the question, it was said, held a Convention, and boldly adopted the measure as truly Democratic-The effect will be shown next spring, in a more disgraceful defeat than they sustained a few

In Vermont, the same Party, with similar contempt for public opinion, took the same ground, and at the late election was utterly overwhelmed by the popular indignation it had provoked

In Maine and Pennsylvania, a mean attempt was made to dodge the question; in the former, by passing no resolves at all, upon any subject; in the latter, by passing resolves upon every subject but that of Nebraska. The People of Maine have just shown their sense of this dastardly and hypocritical policy, by electing Morrill, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, and reducing the Administration Party to a corporal's guard; and a similar rebuke, we doubt not, will be administered in October to the political dodgers, by the People of Pennsylvania.

The New York politicians thought they would deal more expertly with the subject. They would not dodge-not they. They would not disgrace themselves by non-committalismnot they. They would astenish and carry captive the People by the boldness of their accomolishments; they would blow hot and cold with the same breath: they would ride two horses travelling in opposite directions; they would enact contradictions, serve God and the Devil, please the People and Franklin Pierce. So he "Soft" Convention met - a softer one never assembled - and the game of doubledealing began. Read the revelation of Abijah Mann, on our fourth page. The upshot was, the adoption of this two-faced monster:

"Resolved. That we consider the introducion of the clause in the Nebraska-Kansas bill epealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexdient and unnecessary; but we are opposed any agitation having in view the restorat of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove benefi cial to the people of the Territories; and that while we maintain our position, that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this natter are not tests of Democracy, we regard this act of renunciation by Congress of power it has heretofore exercised over this sub-ect, as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Govern-ment, and as the accession of a right on the part of the incipient sovereignties that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which can, in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union."

The tricksters knew the use that would be nade of this. They knew that certain papers ment and prosperity which is exhibited at the nearly five-sixths of the white population, have ahs, calling upon the good People to take and schools, for the South, by the most liberal Richland district, with 6.830 white inhabitwas in support of the Administration, was dreds of thousands have been freely contribu- while the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Dannis obliged to do homage to popular opinion, by ted at the North, to relieve the sufferers from and St. James, with a total population of 984. condemning the Nebraska Bill! Yes-it was fires or from pestilence. This is as it should forced to pronounce it "inexpedient and un- bo. Sectional hatred, or jealousy, is a mean, necessary "-let us thank God and take cour- narrow spirit, unworthy of a free people. age, and, meantime, don't forget to support the There are Northern men, doubtless, though few seven Representatives, while St. Philip's and

That was one use. But, hear the Administration: "Ah, that was nicely done. You do the great body of Northern people, who, while hreadstuffs, paper, all go up. The paper ma- not say that the Bill is inexpedient and un- they hate Slavery, cherish the kindest wishes ker raises his price, and the editor must pay necessary, but that 'the introduction of the for the prosperity and happiness of the South. the editor must yield; the butcher tells him mise was inexpedient and unnecessary.' So we beef has gone up, and the editor must pay the thought; but when the thing was introduced, and a half cents more for his butter, double delighted to hear you say that the operation of everything is going up, his family goes up too. and faithful servants-your double-dealing But should the poor devil undertake to follow hath a wisdom in it that quite commends it to

That is the other use of this notable resolu

This "Soft" Convention intended in reality

the quantity, and restrict yourself to a bushel mise, and it did endorse it. The resolution does cents more than you pay for your newspaper. | brasks and Kansas Bill repealing the Missouri or 38 50 a year, does not weigh with you- | So did General Cass-so did General Piercemore a year to your editor for the paper-no, quite sure, that by the time the free States will be a settled opinion with them all. But the in both cases are for the year 1849. human nature for that; but we would have immaterial point, proceeds at once to commend cheapen your newspapers. Boyond all doubt, that its results "are likely to prove beneficial their materials. When hard times come, and government over them heretofore exercised by the Federal Government! And yet, in view of on price, or you would out them; so they must | this sneaking, double-tongued endersement of frequently, reduce the corps of their contribu- istration, the New York Evening Post coolly tors. The very cheapness of your papers pre- assumes that the Convention condemned this vents them from appearing in handsome dress, measure, and seems to calculate that the ticket nominated by such a Convention should receive

other resolutions, fitly associated with the one

"Resolved, That the Democrats of New York racy, as laid down at the Baltimore Convention only bulwark against the irritating and dangerous agitation of sectionalism on one side.

"Resolved, That we recall with pride the that the Administration then inaugurated has displayed great ability, integrity, and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the People; and important treaties with foreign Governments, presents a series of measures the influence of which will be stamped upon the history of the

country.

of its friends in New York reaffirms them deliberately as sound Democratic doctrine, and still the Post adheres. The Convention bej stows unqualified commendation on the Administration of General Pierce, which the Post as generally criticised with severity; and still the Post adheres. The Post has steadfastly and strongly resisted and condemned the Ne-braska Bill; the Convention endorses it; and still the Post adheres. The Convention has set up candidates, pledged by its resolves to principles and a policy in regard to Nebraska and the Slavery Question generally, utterly at variance with the opinions of the *Post*—and it upports them! If all Northern Anti-Slavery ien should pursue the same policy, how long would it take to emancipate the Federal Govnment from the control of the Slave Power ?

If there be virtue and self-respect among the asses of New York, the "Softs" and the Hards," as they are styled, will meet with such an ignominious defeat in the next elec-tion, that for once they may be driven to inquire whether honesty is not the best policy.

SECTIONALISM. The Southern newspapers are crying out gainst Northern periodicals and journals, for ming what they are pleased to term a sectional character-in other words, for admiting articles into their columns upon the subazines have committed unpardonable offences of this kind, and are denounced unsparingly by all parties south of Mason and Dixon's

o point out a periodical published in the South which is not strictly Southern and sectional in character? Can they name one which is not the strenuous advocate of Slavery? There is the Southern Quarterly Review at Charleston, whose staple is Slavery; the Southern Literary Messenger at Richmond, the same; and De Bow's Review, which purports to be published at New Orleans, but is edited in this city by the Superintendent of the Census, also intense-Pro-Slavery. Every newspaper printed in he slaveholding States, with two or three exeptions, is Pro-Slavery; nineteen-twentieths of them intensely so. Even their agricultural papers have "Southern" incorporated in their title-pages, and interwoven in every line. We hear of "Southern Commercial Conventions," Southern" manufacturing establishments which make the strongest sectional appeals for support, and "Southern" colleges, which do same thing. Almost every enterprise at the South is gotten up in a spirit of antagonism to the North, and makes the lustiest appeals to the bitter sectionalism of the South

How strange, that a people who live, and nove, and have their political and social exstence, in an atmosphere of sectionalism, should rail out at the slightest indication of a

imilar spirit at the North! But the truth is, there is very little sectional eeling at the North. The Northern people are opposed to Slavery, but they are not op- have a wholesome influence upon the pub posed to the South. On the contrary, they lie mind. A writer in the South Care hail with pleasure every indication of improve-New York would break forth into hallelu- South. The North builds railroads, churches, only 78 out of 122 Representatives. That in number and inconsiderable in weight, who hate the South; but such is not the spirit of

HAY VS. COTTON.

The fact that three-fourths of the cotton crop is exported to Europe, and the remaining fourth to the North, has given it a consequence in the higher for his barrel of flour: and while policy of it sound and good. Well done, good eyes of the public far beyond its real worth. Almost every pound produced, figures in the tables of foreign or domestic exports, and thus makes a noise in the world; while hundreds of millions of dollars worth of other articles, of greater value, are consumed at home, and are never heard of. It is for the same reason that the States which produce cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice, have been called the producing States; while other States, which produce the homely articles of hay and grain, are left out in three weeks, or about seventeen for the year. | not declare the Nebraska Bill "inexpedient of view, as of secondary account in estimating Recollect, they are not necessaries-you could and unnecessary," as the New York Evening | the agricultural resources of the country. This easily do without them-but rather than make | Post and the Albany Mas constantly repre- fallacious mode of speaking and reasoning rethe sacrifice, you pay thirty-four dollars for sent. Its language on this point is-"We con- ceived dignity and consequence from the statethe enjoyment, or thirty-two dollars and fifty sider the introduction of the clause in the Ne- ly dogmatism of Mr. Calhoun; and although the error which it involves has often been The increase in the price, 50 cents a bushel, Compromise as inexpedient and unnecessary." pointed out, it is still repeated. We proceed, therefore, to state precisely the quantities and potatoes you will have-but, pay fifty cents so did the Washington Union-and we are values of cotton and hay, respectively, according to the Census of 1850, which is the last have got through with the Administration, that return we have of the hay crop. The returns

According to the Census Report, the cotton erop for the year ending Jone 1st, 1850-in other words, the crop of 1849-amounted to 2,466,603 bales, of 400 lbs. each. The average price per pound was perhaps something under ten cents; but, allowing ten cents, we have

The hay crop, according to the Census, for the year ending June 1st, 1850-we presume it must mean the crop of 1849—was 13,829,295 tons. Of this immense crop, the slaveholding States, including Delaware, produced 1,137,913 tons-leaving 12,691,382 tons for the product of the free States. But as our object is to institute a comparison between the products of the two sections of the Union, we will deduct from the Northern crop an amount equal to that of the South, and show the value of the excess, in comparison with cotton. This excess of the Northern hay crop over that of the South amounts to 11,553,469 tons; which, at twenty dollars per ton, will come to the round sum of \$231,069,380, which is considerably based on 'equal justice' to all!" more than twice the value of the cotton crop.

We have probably rated the value of hay, as well as of cotton, at something above the ordinary selling price; but we believe that hay oftener reaches twenty dollars per ton than cotton ten cents per pound.

Hay is consumed at home, or in dor narkets, and consequently makes little noise in the commercial world; but it is not the less valuable for that reason. In fact, when an

The total value of the three great staples of the South, in 1850, was therefore as follows: \$98,664,120.00 12,949,753.49 12,352,250.00

\$123,966,123.49 Against this value, we have the value of hay at the North, as above stated, \$231,069,380 which is \$107,103,256,51 in value, more than all the great staples of the South. The value of hay, as above stated, is only the value of the excess of Northern over Southern hav. The total value of the hay crop of the country would be some fifty millions of dollars more, or three times the value of cotton.

CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina has always claimed to be Democratic State, not merely in its political Constitution, but in the common language o politicians; and it is astonishing that the pre osterous claim is generally acquiesced in Her bold and audacious politicians, by dint of talent, effrontery, and clap-trap, have, for forty or fifty years, kept up the humbug in the face of the fact, that all political power is vested in one-third of her people, in proportion to their interest in the remaining two-thirds, who are regarded as slaves. Her Constitution is not only aristocratic in maintaining Slavery but also in discriminating between the rich ect of Slavery. Harpers' and Putnam's Mag- and the poor white population-giving power to districts, not in proportion to citizens, but in proportion to taxable property, of which slaves onstitute the great bulk! Such is South Carolina Democracy, which is impudently held up as a model for the imitation of other States Will these Southern editors be good enough which exclude Slavery.

But this is an era of change and progress and even South Carolina, like Turkey and Spain, are beginning to feel the influence of what is called "the spirit of the age." We are pleased to observe, in the newspapers of that State, a spirited discussion upon the mode of appointing Presidential electors. By the present law, which differs from that of all the other States, the people are entirely excluded from a voice in the election of Presi dent. The complicated wheel-within-a-wheel as it exists in the Federal Constitution, had no removed the President far enough from the People to suit the aristocratic democracy of South Carolina, and they interposed another obstacle to the full and fair expression of public opinion, by conferring the election of the electors upon the Legislature.

The Legislature of South Carolina is strictly and exclusively aristocratic. No man is eligible to a seat in that body, unless he is th owner of at least ten negroes, or a consider able income in money.

We are glad to see that the advocates the repeal of this law, and of the substitution of popular election, have boldly assailed the injustice and inequality of the whole system of representation. They expose the Constitution of the State to contempt and ridicule, in language which must sound almost treasonable in that latitude, but which cannot fail to linian shows that the upper counties, with less by 374 than the number of voters in Richland, has six members of Assembly. Pendleton, with 26,232 white inhabitants, has but St. Michael's parishes, with only 18.872 white people, has eighteen Representatives, &c.

These facts are sufficient to show that the slaveholding class are, or at least have been, supreme in South Carolina. They keep under the poorer white people, as well as the slaves, and constitute an odious oligarchy in the name of Democracy.

The following language of the writer in the South Carolinian must sound very queerly in the ears of the Slaveocracy:

"Never was the remark of Mr. Jefferson more clearly clucidated than is now apparent in the construction of the General Assembly of South Carolina. That great man was not in ly passing from the many to the few.' By the Constitution of South Carolina, as formed by the Convention, it passed then 'from the many to the few.' Will any man say this is untrue The writer, to sustain himself, refers to the table. Look at the number of Representatives apportioned to the small parishes. Look at Christ Church, St Stephen's, St John's, Berkley, and others in the table, and there is found three members for each. Look to Beaufort, and there are twelve. Was this 'equal justice' to ALL? for be it remembered, when South Carolina accepted the Constitution of the United States on the terms contained in the declars. tions prefacing that instrument, she virtually promised [Fequal justice [] to all her citizens. Did the Convention of 1790 award this constituent of a Democratic Government to the Legislature, or to the people? What is a Democratic Government? Is it one which, in apportioning the representation of a State, establishes the elective franchise on a basis of gross inequality? Would a Government, pretending to have even a faint semblance to democracy perpetrate a palpable wrong on its people for a period of more than sixty years? And in this enlightened age, what should be thought of those who can see no wrong in such arrangement, and claim for themselves the cognomen of democratic republicans, and laud a system uniqual, unjust, and anti-democratic in all its bearings? When any Government denies to its citizens rights which were intended to be secured to them by the Constitution of their common country, and persists in that denial then he who upholds and advocates such deni al, especially on the score of expediency, is not a republican at heart, be that man in power and office, or seeking either. Better for such men to come out boldly and declare to the people, 'ye serfs and underlings, ye have no rights; and if ye have, it is not expedient for you to exercise them, because the members of the Legislature can do it better.'

"'Expediency!' What a convenient term for those who will not, or cannot, seek the foundation of argument! 'Expediency!' How many usurpations, how much political turpitude it conceals, and is designed to cover Expediency!' A fitting word, truly, for such as would detract from the merits of a question

EURERA, IOWA, Sept. 6, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

It is now more than a year since I gave you a sketch of home-hunting in Iowa. Our selec-tion on a beautiful stream (Richland creek) was away back in the wilderness of weeds. It is now in the heart of a thriving neighborhood, with but little land vacant within seven miles valuable for that reason. In fact, when an article is consumed at home, its full value is realized, since all the expense of transportation and the profits of merchants are saved.

We have shown that the excess of the hay crop of the North over that of the South is crop of the North over that of the South is worth nearly two and a half times the value of the cotton erop. We now proceed to state, from the Census, the value of the tobacco and sugar crops.

The tobacco crop of the South, for the year 1849, according to the Census Report, was 184,993,907 lbs.; which, at seven cents per lb., comes to \$12,949,573.49.

The North over that of the South is worth over that of the South is and wheat and buckwheat are growing instead of wild weeds. All kinds of crops are good this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done the state Convention to "oppose, by all lawful means, the making of a distinct Whig ticket;" resolving that if any nominations are made, that the Republican ticket be adopted. These resolutions were adopted. These resolutions were adopted. These resolutions were adopted, after a prominent Whig, and were adopted, after a full discussion, by a vote of 25 to 4. We give in each of "no more slave States," and the republican ticket be adopted. These resolutions were adopted, after a full discussion, by a vote of 25 to 4. We give in each of the promable and one of the resolutions of Oakland, this deep the words, we have no faith in prophecies of dissection to the present time. In other words, we have no faith in prophecies of dissection to the promise and their delegation to the promise and thei and wheat and buckwheat are growing instead of wild weeds. All kinds of crops are good this season. Indeed, how could we help being blest, when Anti-Nebraska reform has done

place, and we are truly thankful. Limestone and coal abound. Lime can be had at twelve cents per bushel. We are said to have the best timbered county of the State. Land without improvement is worth from five to ten dellars

per acre.
The health is generally good. New comers often go through a sort of seasoning that lasts for a few days, and sometimes longer, owing to the exposure incident to pioneering.
But I must conclude. We trust to send you a "club," not a war club, but a lot of subscribers, soon.

Yours, truly,
M.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Republicans in Maine seem to have had verything their own way. Cary, Liquor Law Democrat, has scarcely a showing for Governor. Reed, set up as the candidate of those Whigs who are determined to stick to their old name and usages, is in about the same predicament. Parris, Administration candidate, fares a little better; but Morrill, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska, anti-Rum, and real Democrate, no matter by what name called, has beaten all competitors, having received the votes of Democrats, Independent Democrats, and Whige No Administration candidate is elected to the Senate, the members elect being Whigs and Republicans. From present returns, it would em that the Republicans have elected all their candidates for Congress, in some districts ver Hunker Whigs as well as Nebraska men One or two papers in Maine attribute the result in part to the Know Nothings-on what ground does not uppear. It is very easy to attribute great results to a secret organization whose members and operations are not known. The newspapers in this latitude do not sopean to be profoundly interested in the news.

Stephen Royce, the anti-Nebraska candidat for Governor in Vermont, has about ten thou sand majority. Not a single Administration man has been elected to the State Senate, and n the House the Administration will have a meagre minority. The three members of Con gress elect are anti-Nebraska. Sabin is redected by near 3,000 majority, and Meacham by about 4,000. The Fusionists united upon them. Morrill, in the second district, has nearly 500 majority, the anti-Nebraska strength n his district having been divided.

We observe that ex-Senator Phelps has bee aking a somewhat prominent part in some anti-Nebraska meetings in Vermont. Too late. There was no more thorough submissionist in the Senate of the United States than that gentleman. If the air of his native hills has so salutary an influence on his love of Freedom. keep him at home by all means.

Thorington, the Republican candidate for Congress in the second district, Iowa, is elected by a large majority. There is some doubt vet s to the second district. The difference is slight, either way; but the probabilities are legerdemain which was used to defeat it. In or a small majority. The Senate stands-15 branches of Congress, and with great boldness called, and one seat is contested. In the House | defection of General Cass and his friends prethat among the Democrate may be an antithere is at least one Nationalist. The best result of the election is the retirement from the cussed at the South, in private circles, and the United States Senate of Augustus Caesar Dodge, one of the most faithful representatives Slavery by thousands of Southern people whose "soundas had in that body

Visconsin. People are wide awake, and mani- Northern politicians, who were willing to sell fest a determination to put the State on the the cause of Freedom and the sectional inter-

being matured in Illinois. The People, as usual, and broke down the opposition to Slavery exare taking the lead in the districts. Wash- tension. The Slave Interest, emboldened by burne, the present faithful Representative from the divisions and treachery of the representathe first district, has been renominated by a tives of Freedom, rose in its demands in pro-Republican Convention. The Chicago Free portion as opposition diminished; and in 1850

all parties, and prominent among them were if the Fugitive Slave Law were not so amended eading Whigs and Democrats; and this meet-State, too numerous to mention, all following the same direction—some of them adopting the name of Republican, as in Kane and Mo-Henry counties. At most of the meetings addressed by Mr. Clay, and at the County Conmeanly crouching at the feet of the slaveholdvention in the second and third districts attended by Mr. Codding, separate political action tered into, based on the principle that God was resolved upon by the people. Old party lines were obliterated, and party prejudices conquered. A Free Congressional Convention of the first district adopted the name and platform of Republican, and put in nomination equally respected. But Slavery had the ad-Hon. E. B. Washburne, who most cordially endorsed the platform as his principles, long en-Mass Congressional Convention will be Feld at Aurora for the same object—the formation of a new party—on the 20th inst. In the third district, a Convention will be held at Hoomington on the 16th. Other districts will probably act simply on the plan of fusion on the

A State Mass Convention, to perfect this Republican organization, is called to meet at springfield, Ill., on the 5th of October ensuing. A warm struggle is going on in Indiana. The Administration Party has boldly adopted the Nebraska platform, and challenged the verdict of the People, by re-nominating the men who voted in Congress for the Bill. The anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, and Indeendent Democrate, have formed a Republican Party, accepted the issue, and nominated opposing candidates. The following are the can

Anti-Republican .- 1st district, S. Miller: 2d. Wm. H. English; 3d, Cyrus L. Dunham; 4th, Wm. S. Holman; 5th, Joseph Buckles; 6th, Thomas A. Henricks; 7th, John S. Davis; 8th, James Davis; 9th, Norman Eddy; 10th, E. M

Chamberlain; 11th, James R. Slack.

Republican.—1st district, Samuel Hall; 2d. Thomas C. Slaughter; 3d, John A. Hendricks; 4th, Will Cumback; 5th, D. P. Holloway; 6th, Lucien Barbour; 7th, Harvey D. Scott; 8th, D. Mace; 9th, Schuyler Colfax; 10th, Samuel Brenton; 11th, John U. Pettit. "Of the Anti-Republican candidates, Miller, English, Dunham, T. A. Henricks, J. S. Davis,

Eddy, and Chamberlain, are members of the

present Congress, and, with the exception of the latter, voted for the Nebraska bill. Of the Republican candidates, each of the old parties have an equal number." We are informed that there is danger of losing the third district, in consequence of the running of two candidates as anti-Nebraska. This is deplorable. It is criminal, in such a

contest, to suffer any personal or party considerations to interfere with the success of the In Ohio, the Republican movement, initiated by the State Convention at Columbus, is sustained in all parts of the State. A letter on

our first page, from an intelligent correspondent in Cincinnati, will show the progress of affairs in that State. Everything looks en-The Tribune says:

of liberty to lay aside party predilections, and rally as one man in order to put down that aggressive Southern power that seeks to en slave the whole country: Therefore, "Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient and highly pernicious to the great cause of human liberty, for the coming Whig Convention to make a distinct and separate nomination for

State officers.'

"An Independent county ticket has been nominated by the people of Oakland county, opposed to the Nebraska swindle.

posed to the Nebraska swindle.

"Several of the Democratic County Conventions, pursuant to the instructions from Detroit, dodged the Nebraska question, but were careful in selecting Nebraska men only for county officers and Legislative candidates, instruments of Cass, Stuart, & Co.

"We learn from The Downgiac Tribune that

the Republicans of Cass county have called a Convention to perfect a county organization. Similar movements have been made throughout Southern Michigan, and in other portions of the State. Wherever County Conventions have been called by Whig Committees, all the opponents of the Nebraska iniquity are invited.

The Detroit Free Press, Lansing State Jour al, Pontiac Gazette, and other popular sover eignty expounders, oppose the movement now going on among the people of the Northern Peninsula, to be set apart by Congress as an independent State."

THE REPUBLICANS IN OHIO are proceeding industriously in the work of nominating candidates. In Toledo, they have nominated John Fitch for the office of Judge of the Suprem Court. During the agitation of the Compromise measures a few years since, Mr. Fitch was selected as the champion of the Wilmon Proviso men, and he was then warmly sustained by the editor of the Republican, (Mr. Riley.) This same editor, having since been made collector of the port, now roundly abuses Mr. Fitch, who maintains his integrity, as an inveterate place-hunter." Virtuous man!

THE TABLES TURNED.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is delighted to witness the cool indifference of the South as to the fate of Kansas and Nebraska, as well as the absence of all excitement in that quarter of the Union, at a time when the North is agitated with the throcs of Anti-Slavery feeling. Has it never occurred to the Courier that one fact is the consequence of the other That the calmness of the South and the evident abatement of Pro-Slavery feeling has resulted from the strong demonstration Northern repugnance to Slavery extension? Such is our reading of the signs of the times, and we think we are sustained in it by the history of the country during the last few

In 1847, the House of Representatives adopted the Wilmot Proviso, and it might have gone through the Senate but for the Parliamentary that Clarke, Republican candidate, is elected | 1848, the subject was discussed again, in both Whigs and Republicans, and 15 Democrats, so and vehemence by Northern members, but the f Representatives, the Republicans have a vented its passage. At that time, when the arge majority. The Dubuque Herald says | Wilmot Proviso was a possibility, the talk of nullification and disunion was confined to Nebraska man or two, and among the Whige | South Carolina; and we remember the cool indifference with which the subject was dis-The Republican movement is spreading in brought into dispute. But the defection of ests of the North for Presidential honors and A State organization of the same kind is patronage, divided the people of that section, almost every Southern State threatened seces-"On the 1st of August a mass meeting was sion and disunion, not if the Wilmot Proviso held at Ottawa, which was composed of men of should be passed, (for that was impossible.) but

The intensity of Southern sectional bitterness and the exorbitancy of Southern demands | says : were never so great as when the North was er. At length, a sort of compromise was envantage of being in power, and the election of 1852 only served to double its guarantees, by giving overwhelming majorities to its votaries, North and South. This served to augment its demands still more. The most ultra Pro-Slavery disunionists and their supple creatures were called to the Cabinet, and the design was at once formed and avowed, of "crushing out" the last vestige of "Abolitionism"-by which was meant every form of opposition to Slavery. The most open and indecent interference was made with the free expression of public opinion in the elections; office-holders were threatened with instant dismissal, and aspirants to office with exclusion, if they should dare to vote, in obedience to the dictates of conscience, against the orders of the Administration.

At the first meeting of Congress after th inauguration, the bold villany was proposed and carried, of repealing the Missouri Compromise. This measure has at last aroused the North to a sense of its degradation, and has awakened a unanimity of feeling and opinion against Slavery and Slavery extension, never before known. And what has been the consequence of this nearly unanimous expression of Abolition sentiment at the North? Has it awakened corresponding sectional bitterness at the South, with threats, loud and menacing, of disunion? Not at all. As the Courier says, all is quiet and peaceful. The South, which a few months ago could not bear exclusion from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, by a law of the last generation, now patiently muses over the Saratoga and Massachusetts platforms, which require the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the non-admission of more slave States, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia Now, is it not apparent that the determina-

tion manifested by the North in a just cause has produced irresolution at the South in a bad and hopeless one? We are far from intimating or believing that the Southern people are wanting in courage, or that they would flinch in the defence of their constitutional State Rights. But we do believe that they will flinch in the maintenance of the reckless, unprincipled threats of demagogues-threats of disunion and war to the knife, based on unfounded bypotheses, in violation of the spirit and habitual construction of the Constitution from its adoption to the present time. In other of Congress now in existence, or the abolition of Slavery in this District. It is equally absurd to suppose that the South will second on the negative ground of "no more slave States," that all those put down as Democrats are supporters of the Nebraska bill, which is probably far from the case; for out of the number of those returned as Democrats, we do not believe there are ten avowed Nebraska men in the whole of

tion as the spirit of Freedom at the North rises, and vice versa. This is the history of the past struggles between the two elements in our society, and it will hold good to the end. Let of friend of Freedom, therefore, recede an inch from any just and legitimate ground, in consenuence of the clamor about disunion, which is an empty threat in those who make it, and cowardly or hypocritical excuse in those who are constrained by it to abandon principles.

LITERARY NOTICES. RUSSIA AND ENGLAND: Their Strength and Weak-

ness. By John Reynell Morell. N. York: Riker This is a cheap reprint of the first English dition of a work written by an Englishman under the influence of an overpowering conviction that the Government of his country lacks the decision and energy demanded by the pending crisis-of one who regards it as imperatively incumbent upon his country to restore Greece to Turkey, and to shut Russia out from the Black Sea! It affords some informs, tion in relation to the politics, statistics, and geography, of Russia.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA the Proper Food of Man. &c. By John Smith. With Notes, &c., by R. T. Trall, M. D. New York: Fowlers & Wells, 1854 In four parts, 25 cents each-\$1.25 bound.

This work is mainly designed to prove that the natural and best human diet is derived from the vegetable kingdom." It is a very complete and comprehensive work on the subject, embracing the arguments derived from history, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry.

FLORENCE EGERTON; or, Sunshine and Shadow. By the author of "Clara Stanley," &c. N. York Robert Carter & Brothers. 1854.

A pleasing story of domestic life-of affliction, patience, affection, and subsequent happiness. The young will relish it well, and be all the better for its perusal.

THE GREAT FUTURE OF AMERICA AND APRICA. By Jacob Dewees, M. D. Philadelphia, Printed for

It is in this volume affirmed that Slavery is a national disease, and of fatal tendency; and under such regulations. The subject car that the public domain should be used as a before the Board, in the form of a Report ! means of emancipation. The author regards Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on Mission the Union as endangered by "the great sectional question of the age," and believes that the embarrassments of that question have been | Committee. Dr. Dwight sustained the Rendered increased by an erroneous policy in relation to the public domain; and he would cure the Parker, who dissented from it. Mr. Reed greater evil by removing the cause of the Richmond, Virginia, thought the Choctam smaller. His work deserves a more extended had simply exercised an undoubted right and

A DEVENCE OF "THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH," by its author, Ac. Ac. New York : Crosby, Nichols, & Co. 1854. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, 1 vol. 12mo.

This volume comprises " A Defence of the Eclipse of Faith." by its author, being a Rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply;" also, the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith," by Franois Wm. Newman; together with his chapter on "the Moral Perfection of Jesus."

Those who are fond of religious controversy will greatly relish this volume. It is the textbook of many controversialists, and marked by

York : Robert Carter & Brothers, 1854. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington.

A volume of infinite beauty and vast instruc-

APPICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Command. er Andrew H. Foote, U. S. N., Lieut, Commanding U. States brig Perry on the Coast of Africa, A. D. 1850-'51. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854.

1 vol. 12mo., pp. 390. A volume so generally known and praised requires but little notice at our hands. An intelligent gentleman, possessing the most ample opportunities for obtaining information. has availed himself of those opportunities, and as to convert the North into a hunting-ground given to the world a truthful sketch of Africa, ing adopted the principles of Republicanism, as to convert the North into a hunting-ground given to the world a truthful section of Africa, and recommended independent action. This was followed by meetings in other parts of the were not divided. is of course the favorite idea of the writer, who

"To illustrate the importance of this squadron, the relations which its operations bear to American interests and to the rights of the American flag, its effects upon the condition of Africa, in checking crime and preparing the way for the introduction of peace, prosperity, and civilization, is the primary object of this

"A general view of the continent of Africa. comprising the past and present condition of eign slave trade; the piracies upon the coast, before it was guarded and protected by naval squadrons; the geological structure of the country; its natural history, languages, and people; and the progress of colonization by the egro race returning to their own land with the light of religion, of sound policy, and of modern arts, will also be introduced as sub- met and decided. At ten o'clock, the Board adjects appropriate to the general design," +

THE GOOD. By M. V. Cousin. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, translated by O. W. Wight. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854. 8vo., pp. 393. For sale by R. Farnham, Washing-

print of a revised and improved edition of a not stop here, but at its next session remove work of great merit. M. Cousin professes in the duty from foreign coal altogether. this book to have only collected in a body of class of men should be permitted to depredate doctrine the theories scattered in his different on the community. Subject the miners and works, and to have summed up, in just proportions, "what men are pleased to call his philosophy." "Our true doctrine, our true flag," he says, "is spiritualism, that philosophy as solid as generous, which began with Socrates and Plato, which the Gospel has spread abroad in the world, which Descartes put under the severe forms of modern genius, which in the seventeenth century was one of the glorice and forces of our country, which perished with the national grandeur in the eighteenth century, which at the commencement of the present century M. Royer-Collard came to re-establish in public instruction, whilst M. de Chateaubriand, Madame de Stael, and M. Quatremère de Quincy, transferred it into literature and the arts.

VERMORT

By our table of election returns, which we have taken much pains to make as full, and the political complexion as correct as possible, and which comprises all but about a dozen towns of the State, we make the Legislature to tand nearly as follows:

House .- Whigs, 80; Free Democrats, here ofore known as such, 46; Republicans, mostly heretofore known as Whigs, 41; Democrats Senate.—Free Democrats, heretofore known

as such, 10; Whigs and Republicans, hereto-tofore known as Whigs, 10; Democrat, Wads This makes the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration strength in the House and Sen-ate 237; while the Administration strength,

in both Senate and House, is but 42-leaving Nobraska plotters.

This calculation is made on the supposition

such distinctively; but, in view of the fact that the aggressions of alavery, through the instrumentalities of the Administration, and otherwise, were the only issues made use of in the contest, may not the friends of Freedom safely claim it as an Anti-Slavery victory, and the greatest one ever achieved by the liverty-loving people of Vermont?—Green Mount. Freeman.

A NEW PAPER IN KANSAS losiah Miller, one of our Anti-Slaver

friends, writes us from Westport, Missone Sept. 7th, 1854, that other projects for estab lishing newspapers in Kansas having beer somewhat delayed, he has concluded, in com pany with R. G. Elliott, of Cincinnati, to con mence a paper there, forthwith. It will be the size of the National Era before its enlarge ment, conducted on the same principles a offered at about the same terms. It will called " The Kansas Free State," and be price ed about fifty miles up the Kunsas river. Miller is a native of South Carolina, and la there about two years since. Mr. Ellion one of the most indefatigable working Anti-Slavery men in Ohio, and he has been in Con cinnati, preparing the prospectus and specime number of the new paper, which will be se out, as we learn, in the course of two weeks Mr. Miller adds, in a postseriot:

"Our post office, for the present, is Kansas Missouri. I shall be in the Territory all the while, preparing for the enterprise; but lette ed to that office will receive our att

We hope to see two or three good newspa pers, devoted to Freedom, started without lay in the Territory. Our friends should tel the earliest measures for an efficient organis

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS AND This Board, at its recent meeting in Har

ford, Connectiout, was somewhat agitated the universal disturber. It seems that the Council of the Choctaw Nation having for bidden the teaching of slaves in the school and banished what it calls Abolitionists from its borders, the Prudential Committee of the Board refused to conduct the Boarding School condemning the action of the Choctaw Nation and sanctioning the conduct of the Prudent in a few remarks, and was followed by that the Board ought not to interfere. "The Rev. Dr. Bason rose, and was reco

with demonstrations of applause, which we checked by the Chair. He was glad his V ginia brother had been privileged to spand vindicate his orthodoxy to the se where he resided. These schools were esta lished by a compact between the Board as the Choctaws. And now Slavery thrusts it in the way, and forbids the missionaries teach the slaves to read. A law probibiti this had existed for years as a dead letter, h is now re-enacted by the highest authority choose their own schoolmasters. But carrout the principle, and allow the slaves slaves to read or sing! It is highly probab that they have been helped to enact this lav The Power which declares that Slavery shall not be abolished in Cuba will never allow it to be repudiated on the borders of Alabama. Th Chootaws must check movements in that di rection, or they will be destroyed from being a

nation.

"Chancellor Walworth regretted this discussion. A similar one came near rending th Board in twain a few years since, and it is er erting a most unhappy influence now. The Board was proceeding happily, and exerting a powerful influence for good. If this discussion

be continued, the work of this meeting. "The Hon. Mr. Childs vindicated the action

of the Prudential Committee, upon the sam grounds with Dr. Bacon. "In this state of things, the Rev. Dr. Eddy moved that the report be re-committed, which was carried, and it was made the order of the

day for this evening.
"In the evening, the subject of the Choctaw mission again came up, and another exciting discussion was had, which was continued until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the Board adopted the report and resolutions the committee on that subject, endersing the principles of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, an refusing to continue the connection with the Choctaw schools under the present law, which forbids the instructing of slaves or slave children, and excludes Abolitionists and those spreading fanatical sentiments, from the Cho-

The Board again met at an early hour the morning, and a couple of hours were spent in listening to spontaneous addresses from different individuals. Most of the speakers seemed

COAL .- Among the articles to be admitted free of duty, from the British North American provinces, is coal. This is right. As our miners appear to be unable to supply the demand elcept at exorbitant prices, it is well to have atother supply opened. We trust Congress wil dealers in coal to competition, and they will

Several Killed-Military Ordered Out! NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1854.

Our city has been the scene of some terrible iots between the Americans and Irish, in which several lives were lost, and many badly injured There are many rumors and exaggerated re ports in circulation in regard to the cause of it. From the best information I can obtain, I learn that the first outbreak occurred on Sunds evening, growing out of a political discussion between a party of Americans and Irish. A savage fight ensued, in which firearms and clubs were freely used. A number of the participants in the riot were badly wounded be-fore it could be quelled by the police. On the following day, one of the wounded died, and

The excitement followed in consequence.
The excitement continued on the increase throughout Monday, and as soon as night set n the riot was renewed with still greater vi lence—each party apparently being prepared for it. The news spread rapidly through the city, and it was reported that several had been killed, but this report fortunately proved to be premature. Pistols and guns were fired in the crowds, and many of the rioters receive

serious injuries. The police again succeeds in making several arrests and restoring order The rioters again assembled on Tuesday evening, when the struggle was renewed with redoubled ferocity. Two of the rioters were killed on the ground, and quite a number were carried off—some of them shockingly wounded. The riotous fever continued to

ring Monday.

The Mayor ordered out the National Guar and the entire police force.

This had the effect of intimidating the riot ers, and up to the time of sending this despates no further outbreak had taken place.

The military, however, are still held under arms, to be ready in the event of a renewal of the disgraceful riots.